United Nations S/2001/828

Security Council

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## Draft resolution

*The Security Council,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 1196 (1998) of 16 September 1998, 1197 (1998) of 18 September 1998, 1208 (1998) of 19 November 1998, 1209 (1998) of 19 November 1998, 1265 (1999) of 17 September 1999, 1296 (2000) of 19 April 2000, 1318 (2000) of 7 September 2000, 1325 (2000) of 31 October 2000 and 1327 (2000) of 13 November 2000,

*Recalling also* the statements of its President of 16 September 1998 (S/PRST/1998/28), 24 September 1998 (S/PRST/1998/29), 30 November 1998 (S/PRST/1998/35), 24 September 1999 (S/PRST/1999/28), 30 November 1999 (S/PRST/1999/34), 23 March 2000 (S/PRST/2000/10), 20 July 2000 (S/PRST/2000/25), 20 February 2001 (S/PRST/2001/5) and 22 March 2001 (S/PRST/2001/10),

*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Armed Conflict (S/2001/574) and in particular the recommendations contained therein relating to the role of the Security Council,

*Reiterating* the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and *reaffirming* its commitment to the principles of the political independence, sovereign equality and territorial integrity of all States,

*Mindful* of the consequences of armed conflict on relations between and among States, the economic burden on the nations involved as well as on the international community, and above all, the humanitarian consequences of conflicts,

*Bearing in mind* its primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security and *reaffirming* its role in the prevention of armed conflicts,

*Stressing* the need for the maintenance of regional and international peace and stability and friendly relations among all States, and *underlining* the overriding political, humanitarian and moral imperatives as well as the economic advantages of preventing the outbreak and escalation of conflicts,

*Emphasizing* the importance of a comprehensive strategy comprising operational and structural measures for prevention of armed conflict; and recognizing the ten principles outlined by the Secretary-General in his report on prevention of armed conflicts,

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*Noting with satisfaction* the increased recourse, with consent of receiving Member States, to Security Council missions to areas of conflict or potential conflict, which among others, can play an important role in the prevention of armed conflicts,

*Reiterating* that conflict prevention is one of the primary responsibilities of Member States,

*Recognizing* the essential role of the Secretary-General in the prevention of armed conflict and the importance of efforts to enhance his role in accordance with Article 99 of the Charter of the United Nations,

*Recognizing* the role of other relevant organs, offices, funds and programmes and the specialized agencies of the United Nations, and other international organizations including the World Trade Organization and the Bretton Woods institutions; as well as the role of non-governmental organizations, civil society actors and the private sector in the prevention of armed conflict,

*Stressing* the necessity of addressing the root-causes and regional dimensions of conflicts, *recalling* the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on Causes of Conflicts and the Promotion of Durable Peace and Sustainable Development in Africa of 13 April 1998 (S/1998/318) and *underlining* the mutually supportive relationship between conflict prevention and sustainable development,

*Expressing* serious concern over the threat to peace and security caused by the illicit trade in and the excessive and destabilizing accumulation of small arms and light weapons in areas of conflict and their potential to exacerbate and prolong armed conflicts,

*Emphasizing* the importance of adequate, predictable and properly targeted resources for conflict prevention and of consistent funding for long-term preventive activities,

*Reiterating* that early warning, preventive diplomacy, preventive deployment, practical disarmament measures and post-conflict peace-building are interdependent and complementary components of a comprehensive conflict prevention strategy,

*Underlining* the importance of raising awareness of and ensuring respect for international humanitarian law, *stressing* the fundamental responsibility of Member States to prevent and end impunity for genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes, *recognizing* the role of the ad hoc tribunals for the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda in deterring the future occurrence of such crimes thereby helping to prevent armed conflict; and *stressing* the importance of international efforts in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations in this regard,

*Reiterating* the shared commitment to save people from the ravages of armed conflicts, *acknowledging* the lessons to be learned for all concerned from the failure of preventive efforts that preceded such tragedies as the genocide in Rwanda (S/1999/1257) and the massacre in Srebrenica (A/54/549), and *resolving* to take appropriate action within its competence, combined with the efforts of Member States, to prevent the recurrence of such tragedies,

1. *Expresses* its determination to pursue the objective of prevention of armed conflict as an integral part of its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security;

2. *Stresses* that the essential responsibility for conflict prevention rests with national Governments, and that the United Nations and the international community can play an important role in support of national efforts for conflict prevention and can assist in building national capacity in this field and *recognizes* the important supporting role of civil society;

3. *Calls upon* Member States as well as regional and subregional organizations and arrangements to support the development of a comprehensive conflict prevention strategy as proposed by the Secretary-General;

4. *Emphasizes* that for the success of a preventive strategy, the United Nations needs the consent and support of the Government concerned and, if possible the cooperation of other key national actors and underlines in this regard that the sustained political will of neighbouring States, regional allies or other Member States who would be well placed to support United Nations efforts, is necessary;

5. *Expresses* its willingness to give prompt consideration to early warning or prevention cases brought to its attention by the Secretary-General and in this regard, *encourages* the Secretary-General to convey to the Security Council his assessment of potential threats to international peace and security with due regard to relevant regional and subregional dimensions, as appropriate, in accordance with Article 99 of the Charter of the United Nations;

6. *Undertakes* to keep situations of potential conflict under close review as part of a conflict prevention strategy and expresses its intention to consider cases of potential conflict brought to its attention by any Member State, or by a State not a Member of the United Nations or by the General Assembly or on the basis of information furnished by the Economic and Social Council;

7. *Expresses* its commitment to take early and effective action to prevent armed conflict and to that end to employ all appropriate means at its disposal including, with the consent of the receiving States, its missions to areas of potential conflict;

8. *Reiterates* its call to Member States to strengthen the capacity of the United Nations in the maintenance of international peace and security and in this regard urges them to provide the necessary human, material and financial resources for timely and preventive measures including early warning, preventive diplomacy, preventive deployment, practical disarmament measures and peace-building as appropriate in each case;

9. *Reaffirms* its role in the peaceful settlement of disputes and *reiterates* its call upon the Member States to settle their disputes by peaceful means as set forth in Chapter VI of the Charter of the United Nations including by use of regional preventive mechanisms and more frequent resort to the International Court of Justice;

10. *Invites* the Secretary-General to refer to the Council information and analyses from within the United Nations system on cases of serious violations of international law, including international humanitarian law and human rights law and on potential conflict situations arising, inter alia, from ethnic, religious and territorial disputes, poverty and lack of development and expresses its determination to give serious consideration to such information and analyses regarding situations which it deems to represent a threat to international peace and security;

11. *Expresses* its intention to continue to invite the Office of the United Nations Emergency Relief Coordinator and other relevant United Nations agencies to brief its members on emergency situations which it deems to represent a threat to international peace and security and *supports* the implementation of protection and assistance activities by relevant United Nations agencies in accordance with their respective mandates;

12. *Expresses* its willingness to consider preventive deployment upon the recommendation of the Secretary-General and with the consent of the Member States concerned;

13. *Calls upon* all Member States to ensure timely and faithful implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects (A/CONF.192/15) adopted on 20 July 2001 and to take all necessary measures at national, regional and global levels to prevent and combat the illicit flow of small arms and light weapons in areas of conflict;

14. *Expresses* its willingness to make full use of information from the Secretary-General provided to him inter alia, under paragraph 33 section II of the Programme of Action in its efforts to prevent armed conflict;

15. *Stresses* the importance of the inclusion, as part of a conflict prevention strategy, of peace-building components including civilian police within peacekeeping operations on a case-by-case basis to facilitate a smooth transition to the post conflict peace-building phase and the ultimate conclusion of the mission;

16. *Decides* to consider inclusion as appropriate, of a disarmament, demobilization and reintegration component in the mandates of United Nations peacekeeping and peace-building operations with particular attention to the rehabilitation of child soldiers;

17. *Reiterates* its recognition of the role of women in conflict prevention and *requests* the Secretary-General to give greater attention to gender perspectives in the implementation of peacekeeping and peace-building mandates as well as in conflict prevention efforts;

18. *Supports* the enhancement of the role of the Secretary-General in conflict prevention including by increased use of United Nations interdisciplinary fact-finding and confidence-building missions to regions of tension, developing regional prevention strategies with regional partners and appropriate United Nations organs and agencies, and improving the capacity and resource base for preventive action in the Secretariat;

19. *Endorses* the call of the Secretary-General for support to the follow-up processes launched by the Third and Fourth High-level United Nations-Regional Organizations Meetings in the field of conflict prevention and peace-building, and to provide increased resources for the development of regional capacities in these fields;

20. *Calls* for the enhancement of the capacity for conflict prevention of regional organizations, in particular in Africa, by extending international assistance to, inter alia, the Organization of African Unity and its successor organization, through its Mechanism of Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution, as well

as to the Economic Community of West African States and its Mechanism for Prevention, Management and Resolution of Conflicts, Peacekeeping and Security;

21. *Stresses* the need to create conditions for durable peace and sustainable development by addressing the root-causes of armed conflict and to this end, *calls upon* Member States and relevant bodies of the United Nations system to contribute to the effective implementation of the United Nations Declaration and Programme of Action for a Culture of Peace (A/53/243);

22. *Looks forward to* further consideration of the report of the Secretary-General on Prevention of Armed Conflict by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, as well as other actors including the Bretton Woods institutions and *supports* the development of a system-wide coordinated and mutually supportive approach to prevention of armed conflict;

23. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

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## Letter dated 28 August 2001 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instruction from my Government, I have the honour to bring the following to your attention:

Based on the information provided by border authorities of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Taliban, using armed forces and military equipment, violated the Iranian border in the Dogharoon area on 27 August 2001, and took the Iranian border kiosk onto Afghan territory. The referred-to border kiosk had been installed at the Dogharoon border crossing point, inside Iranian territory, to check the movement of the nationals of the two countries. At the present time, armed forces of the Taliban, still deployed on the border strip, have created serious tension in the area.

The Islamic Republic of Iran, while strongly protesting against the border violation perpetrated by armed forces of the Taliban, considers it to be in contravention of the norms and principles of international law and the Charter of the United Nations. It believes that the continuation of such practice will jeopardize peace and tranquillity in the two countries' border areas, and demands the return to the situation prevailing prior to the said incident, including the return of the Iranian border kiosk to its original position.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, while expressing its concern over the incident, reserves it legitimate right to defend its security and its international borders.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mohammad Hasan **Fadaifard**
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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United Nations A/ES-10/109–S/2001/830

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**General Assembly**
**Tenth emergency special session**
Agenda item 5
**Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory**

**Security Council**
**Fifty-sixth year**

## Letter dated 27 August 2001 from the Permanent Representative of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

In my capacity as Chairman of the Arab Group for the month of August 2001 and at the request of the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the texts of two resolutions that were adopted by the Council of the League at an emergency meeting held on 22 August 2001 at the level of ministers for foreign affairs. They are entitled "The recent Israeli aggression against the City of Jerusalem" and "World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance".

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 5, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Elfatih Mohamed Ahmed **Erwa**
Permanent Representative
Chairman of the Arab Group

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## Annex to the letter dated 27 August 2001 from the Permanent Representative of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

## The recent Israeli aggression against the City of Jerusalem

**The Council of the League of Arab States,** meeting in extraordinary session at the ministerial level,

Having considered the note from the State of Palestine, the note from the Syrian Arab Republic and the proposals made by heads of delegation,

**Decides:**

1. To affirm its support for the Palestinian people and its Intifadah using all available means, on the grounds that it constitutes legitimate national resistance to Israeli occupation; to reject its characterization as violence and terrorism; and to stress the need for the speedy implementation of the resolutions of the Cairo and Amman summits;

2. To accelerate the provision of financial and economic assistance to the Palestinian people so as to enable it to continue to hold its ground, especially with respect to the pledges made by member States to the Al-Aqsa Fund and the Intifadah Fund at the Cairo and Amman summits that have not been fully met;

3. To urge Arab non-governmental organizations to continue to provide material assistance for the relief of victims of Israeli assaults in accordance with the relevant resolution of the Arab Summit Conference;

4. To endeavour by all possible means to preserve the status of Jerusalem and to regard Israeli measures that seek to alter that status as null and void, illegal and lacking in effect, while stressing that it is essential: to bring about the immediate withdrawal of the Israeli forces occupying Orient House and other Palestinian institutions in Jerusalem; to end the occupation of the Palestinian villages around the city; to promote the Arab character of Jerusalem; to channel the capacities of the Arab nation into thwarting schemes to Judaize the city and into strengthening Palestinian institutions there; to enable the city's people to stand its ground in the face of all such Israeli practices as the blockade and isolation of Jerusalem and the expropriation of its land; to halt all attempts to tamper with the Al-Aqsa Mosque, the Dome of the Rock and the Christian and Islamic Holy Places; to continue to expose Israel's practices; and to prevent any attempt to hold international conferences in the city;

5. To affirm the importance of participation by all member States in the conference of the liaison officers at the regional offices to be held in Damascus from 7 to 11 October 2001 with a view to reactivating the Arab boycott of Israel;

6. To urge all the countries of the world to boycott the products of Israeli colonies in occupied Arab territory;

7. To refrain from initiating any contacts with Israel as long as it continues its assaults against the Palestinian people and its territory and against Syrian and Lebanese territory;

8. To endeavour to elaborate an appropriate mechanism for bringing Israeli war criminals before an international tribunal; and to entrust the secretariat with the task of exploring and monitoring this question;

9. To support Iraq's request for the allocation of 1 billion euros of its resources; and to urge the United Nations to release this sum in order to bolster the perseverance of the Palestinian Arab people;

10. To stress in all international forums the restoration of Arab rights in Jerusalem, the occupied Palestinian territory, the Golan and southern Lebanon in implementation of the resolutions that embody international legitimacy; and to insist on the right of return of the Palestine refugees under the terms of General Assembly resolution 194 (III);

11. To urge the United States of America to desist from supplying Israel with offensive weapons; and to request the secretariat to explore the question of submitting an official complaint to the relevant United States authorities under the laws that restrict the sale of American arms and their use against third parties.

*Resolution 6108*
*Extraordinary session*
*22 August 2001*

## World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance

**The Council of the League of Arab States,** meeting in extraordinary session at the ministerial level,

Having reviewed the ongoing preparations for the third World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, to be held in Durban, South Africa, from 31 August to 7 September 2001, and in the light of the discussions that have taken place,

**Decides:**

1. To strive for the success of the conference in the light of its importance for combating all racist practices in all their forms and directed against all races;

2. To affirm that the condemnation of racist practices is an indivisible whole and that the condemnation of past practices necessarily requires the condemnation of present Israeli practices;

3. To maintain the stance of the Arabs against the racist practices of the past; to protest in the strongest terms at Israeli racist practices against them in the present, and in particular those directed against the Palestinian people besieged in its territory by the force of a military occupation that is devastating to its life, its property and its resources; and to regard all these racist policies and practices as crimes against humanity and as grave violations of the norms of international humanitarian law;

4. To accept the invitation of the Secretary-General to convene a coordination meeting of the ministers for foreign affairs of the Arab States on 31 August 2001 on the margins of the conference.

*Resolution 6109*
*Extraordinary session*
*22 August 2001*

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**Letter dated 28 August 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council**

I wish to draw your attention to a series of dangerous developments in South Lebanon that pose a serious threat to international peace and security in the region.

Since the Israeli withdrawal from South Lebanon, in full compliance with Security Council resolution 425 (1978) and with full respect for the Blue Line as determined by the United Nations, the village of Rajar remained divided, the north being the territory of Lebanon and the south being the territory of Israel.

In order to permit residents of the village to continue with normal daily life, and in accordance with their specific request, Israel agreed to refrain from building a security fence in the area of the Blue Line that cut through the village. This was a purely humanitarian gesture.

The gap between Israel's legitimate need to secure its northern border, and the desire to address the humanitarian needs of the residents of Rajar and avoid dividing the village, has created a complicated dilemma with obvious implications.

Against this background, the Secretary-General's special representative, Terje Larsen, has worked with all the relevant actors in the region in order to preserve the agreed status quo that would prevent people from entering the village from the north. The presence of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) at the Abasiyah checkpoint has maintained this status quo by controlling the northern pathway entering the village.

On 4 August 2001, UNIFIL evacuated their position at the Abasiyah checkpoint. As a result, the path to Rajar is now open to Hizbullah terrorists. The day before, on 3 August 2001, Israel had warned the Department of Peacekeeping Operations of the impending danger to the status quo. After the evacuation, upon identifying Hizbullah activity in the area, including the removal of a section of fence north of the village and the beginning of construction of a Hizbullah outpost at the approach to the village, Israel again turned to the United Nations, which is responsible for the maintenance of the status quo and which was instrumental in its establishment, and requested that it act immediately to return the situation to what had existed previously.

Our contacts with the United Nations included conversations between Foreign Minister Peres and the Secretary-General, conversations between our representatives to the United Nations and Assistant Secretary-General Annabi and other relevant

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individuals in the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, conversations between representatives of the Israel Defense Forces and their counterparts in UNIFIL, and contact with the Secretary-General's representative to Lebanon, Staffan de Mistura, who visited the area and met with residents of the village.

Israel has made it abundantly clear that it cannot accept a situation in which its border is permeable to acts of terror without being able to take action to prevent them. We call upon the United Nations, as the body responsible for securing the Blue Line and UNIFIL, as the body mandated by resolution 425 (1978) to ensure peace and security in the area, to return and control the Abasiyah checkpoint, to establish a new outpost at the northern approach to the village of Rajar (opposite the outpost built by Hizbullah) and to enable the repair of the northern fence.

We once again request that understandings, achieved in our various contacts with the United Nations, be implemented in the field, namely the presence of UNIFIL at the Abasiyah checkpoint, the undertaking of activity vis-à-vis the Government of Lebanon in order to establish a new UNIFIL outpost, and the creation of conditions appropriate to the fixing of the northern fence.

Circumstances that have arisen pose a clear and present danger to the security of Israeli soldiers and civilians. Israel is obligated to respect the Blue Line as established by the United Nations, but it cannot abrogate its commitment, first and foremost, to the security of its citizens.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Yehuda **Lancry**
Permanent Representative

United Nations S/2001/832

# Security Council

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## Letter dated 29 August 2001 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

Pursuant to Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), I have the honour to convey the attached report on the international security presence in Kosovo covering the period 1 to 31 July 2001.

I should be grateful if you would bring it to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Kofi A. **Annan**

01-52467 (E) 300801

## Annex

### Monthly report to the United Nations on KFOR operations

1. Over the reporting period (1 to 31 July 2001), there were approximately 42,000 KFOR troops in theatre, with no major changes in deployment since the last report.

2. The situation in Kosovo remained calm during the month of July, except for some minor incidents and attempts at illegal border crossings.

3. Although the level of inter-ethnic violence and intimidation remained the same, the number of arson incidents against Kosovar Serb unoccupied houses, particularly in Vitina and Gnjilane, increased, reaching its highest level in five months. KFOR is taking additional security measures to prevent similar incidents.

4. On 6 July, Dr. Covic, Deputy Prime Minister of Serbia, was appointed by the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia as Chief of the Coordination Body for Kosovo and Metohija. He visited both Zvecan and Gracanica during the last week in July and stated during one of his press conferences that the Serbs should work with KFOR and the international community.

5. KFOR continued to reinforce its presence along the border with the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia[a] and continued to deter members of the National Liberation Army (NLA) from using Kosovo as a supply route and from illegally crossing the border. The number of refugees making their way into Kosovo from the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia since February 2001 is estimated to be 77,800, with some 5,000 entering Kosovo during the reporting period.

6. The security situation in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia resulted in some violent incidents directed against KFOR. These included shots fired at a KFOR post near Brunca, a stone thrown towards a convoy which hit a KFOR soldier in the face who was subsequently treated in hospital, and a missile strike by a helicopter of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia against a KFOR observation post in Leskovica, situated 1 kilometre inside the province.

#### Security

7. During the reporting period, there were relatively few incidents reported. A bomb was found planted outside the front door of a leading Democratic Party of Kosovo politician in Pristina, the second attempt in the space of 10 days and since the start of the election process.

8. In Mitrovica, initiatives are under way to improve the security situation and the residents' quality of life. Although inter-ethnic intimidation continues, the number of incidents has decreased. KFOR had to intervene to ensure that some Kosovar Albanian pedestrians could return to "Little Bosnia" via the western bridge after a group of Kosovar Serbs tried to bar the way.

9. The weapons destruction programme resumed during the last reporting period. During the month of July, 625 weapons were destroyed, bringing the total to 7,764.

[a] Turkey recognizes the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia with its constitutional name.

**Return of Federal Republic of Yugoslavia forces to the ground safety zone**

10. The return of Federal Republic of Yugoslavia security forces to the ground safety zone was completed according to plan and without incident during the last reporting period. No major difficulties have been encountered since re-entry.

**Illegal border activity**

11. KFOR forces continue to provide appropriate control of Kosovo's internal boundaries, external borders and recognized crossing points.

12. In reinforcing its presence along the border with the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, KFOR interdicted the movement of personnel and weapons into and out of the northern part of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and between Albania and Kosovo.

13. On several occasions, KFOR prevented persons from illegally crossing from Albania into Kosovo, from Kosovo into the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and from the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia into Kosovo. These actions included the detention of one NLA member (four others escaped) and the seizure of a large amount of weapons from a mule train discovered south of Sasare; the detention of 14 men passing through Kosovo from the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to Albania with 21 horses and mules, carrying food, clothes, radios and mobile phones; and the confiscation of weapons and ammunition of 10 armed men captured while trying to cross with 11 horses into the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia from Kosovo near Gostivar. One of the most significant seizures in the border area related to the detention of five men and the confiscation of a large amount of hand grenades, anti-tank mines, anti-personnel mines, sticks of dynamite and rounds of small arms ammunition. In routine search operations, quantities of weapons, ammunition, explosives and over three million cigarettes have been seized.

**Security Council resolution 1160 (1999)**

14. Although KFOR operations continue to result in weapons seizures, there have been no reported violations of Security Council resolution 1160 (1999).

**Cooperation and compliance by the parties**

15. With regard to the Kosovo Protection Corps (KPC), five senior members were suspended from the organization on suspicion of supporting the National Liberation Army in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. As a result, General Ceku offered his resignation, which was refused by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General. Although temporary replacements have been appointed by General Ceku, they have not yet been approved by the Special Representative. On 16 and 17 July, Kosovar Albanians demonstrated to demand the reinstatement of the KPC members who had been suspended, and used trucks to block a road near Komorane in protest. These demonstrations subsided without any incident. On 15 July, KFOR searched the house of one of the five KPC members and confiscated one rifle, one pistol, over 300 rounds of ammunition and military equipment.

16. In a separate incident, a KPC commander was arrested by KFOR for threatening KFOR troops. An investigation is being carried out.

17. The KPC continued to carry out a variety of humanitarian projects throughout the province. Despite the arrival of construction equipment and supplies, which helped the KPC carry out their projects, the projected and desired number of man/workdays for future work might be affected by a delay in the delivery of some equipment which is needed for planned projects.

18. Federal Republic of Yugoslavia security forces remain in general compliance with the terms of the Military Technical Agreement.

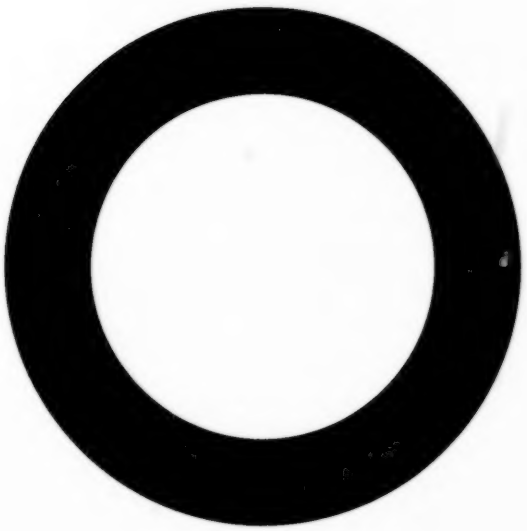
**Cooperation with international organizations**

19. KFOR continues to provide daily assistance to international organizations and non-governmental organizations throughout Kosovo, on request, and to provide security assistance in support of UNMIK police operations.

20. KFOR is becoming increasingly involved in the preparations for the General Assembly elections scheduled for 17 November 2001. KFOR civil/military elements will provide support to the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) during the election process by contributing to the registration, electoral campaign and election phases, and will provide liaison officers to the Joint Election Operations Centre. KFOR plans to provide coordinated security support to UNMIK and OSCE, and to prevent intimidation of voters and political candidates.

**Outlook**

21. Despite the fact that the security situation in Kosovo continues to be affected by the violence in the northern part of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, which has also increased the risk to KFOR personnel, the situation throughout Kosovo is generally calm and stable. Additional measures have been taken to reduce the risk to KFOR forces.



United Nations S/2001/833

# Security Council

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## Note by the Secretary-General

The Secretary-General has the honour to transmit to the Security Council the sixth quarterly report of the Executive Chairman of the United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission (UNMOVIC) which is submitted in accordance with paragraph 12 of Security Council resolution 1284 (1999) of 17 December 1999 (see annex).

01-52497 (E) 310801

## Annex

# Sixth quarterly report of the Executive Chairman of the United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission under paragraph 12 of Security Council resolution 1284 (1999)

## Introduction

1. The present report, which is the sixth[a] submitted in accordance with paragraph 12 of Security Council resolution 1284 (1999), covers the activities of the United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission (UNMOVIC) during the period from 1 June to 31 August 2001.

2. UNMOVIC has still not been able to carry out the mission in Iraq entrusted to it by the Security Council to address unresolved disarmament issues, in particular key remaining disarmament tasks, in the course of carrying out a reinforced system of ongoing monitoring and verification. The position so far of Iraq, expressed notably to the Secretary-General, is that it has fulfilled all requirements under section C of resolution 687 (1991) and that there is no ground for inspection.

3. While awaiting access to perform its mission in Iraq, UNMOVIC is working on several different fronts, described in this report. It is improving its readiness for inspections both by identifying, analysing and assessing unresolved disarmament issues which have to be addressed, and by preparing itself in the spheres of logistics, training, data collection and retrieval, as well as archive consolidation. Further, as the information provided by the database and archive are on the whole limited to the situation before December 1998, UNMOVIC is seeking supplementary information for the time thereafter through open sources, overhead imagery and Government assistance. In the period covered by this report, UNMOVIC has also completed the review and updating of the lists of dual-use items to which the export/import monitoring mechanism set out in resolution 1051 (1996) applies.

## Unresolved disarmament issues and key remaining disarmament tasks

4. The Commission's staff have continued as a priority task to identify unresolved disarmament issues. Although reservation will have to be made for the possible impact of still missing data from the period during which no international inspectors were present in Iraq, progress has been made and valuable advice has been given by the College of Commissioners. It is clear that many disarmament issues have been resolved in the years since the adoption of resolution 687 (1991) and that others should be susceptible to solution with the cooperation of Iraq or, possibly, with assistance from third parties. It is also clear that, while some issues may have lost importance because of the passage of time, key disarmament tasks remain. The list of unresolved issues is needed as UNMOVIC is directed to address them and the issues must thus be kept in mind in the planning of future inspections and monitoring. The list of items must also serve as a basis for the identification of the key remaining disarmament tasks, which are to be included in the work programme and which UNMOVIC is to prepare after having started its work in Iraq. While these lists cannot be drawn up until after essential rebaselining has taken place, UNMOVIC has already engaged itself and the College of Commissioners in an effort to clarify what is meant by "key remaining disarmament tasks".

## Non-inspection-related sources of information

5. In the absence of on-site inspection and monitoring in Iraq, UNMOVIC is seeking to make increased use of other sources of information regarding developments that may be relevant to its mandate. In the first place it is looking for more information based on overhead imagery. In this sphere it is diversifying its sources, mainly by obtaining imagery from a commercial provider. The Commission has begun to analyse the material which is becoming available with a view to keeping itself updated on developments on

[a] The Commission's five previous quarterly reports were issued as documents S/2000/516, S/2000/835, S/2000/1134, S/2001/177 and S/2001/515.

the ground in Iraq at sites which may have relevance to its disarmament and monitoring tasks. The Commission is further arranging the screening of a great many open sources for information relevant to its mandate. Here, too, the diversification of sources is important. Lastly, the Commission seeks to obtain information from Governments. The three non-inspection-related sources mentioned will help the Commission to obtain some understanding of, and knowledge about, developments on the ground and will be of significant help in the planning of inspection and monitoring, although they cannot serve as substitutes for the on-site inspection and monitoring envisaged by relevant Security Council resolutions.

## Training

6. The fourth month-long basic training course of UNMOVIC was held in Canada and ended on 28 June 2001. There were 59 participants from 24 countries. Currently there are 178 persons on the UNMOVIC roster who should be available for work in Iraq in addition to those already serving with UNMOVIC. Further training courses are planned, mainly of a specialized nature, for roster personnel and for prospective Chief Inspectors from the headquarters staff. UNMOVIC thus expects to have available an adequate cadre of highly qualified and trained personnel with a broad geographical background. These experts will be asked to take part in specialized courses which will further improve their expertise and readiness for inspection and monitoring work in Iraq. They are also kept up to date by a periodic newsletter with general information.

## Export/import

7. The Commission's staff has completed the revision and updating of the lists of dual-use items and materials to which the export/import monitoring mechanism, approved by the Security Council in resolution 1051 (1996), applies. The Executive Chairman forwarded the revised lists to the Security Council on 1 June 2001 (S/2001/560). The new lists entered into force on 13 July 2001, following a notification to all States (UNMOVIC letter of 29 June 2001).

8. Notifications, required under the terms of resolution 1051 (1996), continue to be received from Governments of suppliers. Iraq has not done so since the end of 1998; nor has it provided the declarations required of it under the terms of resolution 715 (1991).

## Briefings and consultations by the Executive Chairman

9. UNMOVIC being a subsidiary body of the Security Council, the Executive Chairman has continued the practice of providing monthly briefings to the respective Presidents of the Security Council. This is in addition to the quarterly reports which he has submitted to the Security Council. He has also kept the Secretary-General informed of the activities of UNMOVIC. Member States continue to express both active interest and support for the preparatory work of UNMOVIC and for the implementation of its mandate.

## Database and archive

10. Much work has been devoted during the period under review to make the database and the archive into better and more readily available sources for information about, and analysis of, Iraq's programmes of weapons of mass destruction, for what has become known and for what still needs to become known and done. The database is being made more comprehensive by the inclusion of material which had until now remained outside. It is also being equipped to permit cross-disciplinary analyses which were previously unavailable. Staff are being trained to use it. The archives of the Special Commission were spread over the various sections and disciplines. The material consists of well over 1 million documents, including inspection reports and Iraqi declarations. They are being consolidated into one system with a uniform classification. All aerial images, some 13,000 Special Commission photographs, have now been catalogued and entered into the archive.

## Other activities

11. The work that has been devoted to drafting an UNMOVIC Handbook is part of the effort to increase the readiness for inspection and monitoring. The guidance and directives which the Security Council has given over the years should be readily available to inspectors and other staff of the Commission. While

the larger part of the draft Handbook is ready, and has been discussed by the College of Commissioners, work continues in particular on the discipline-specific chapters. UNMOVIC staff are also in the process of elaborating streamlined declaration forms to be submitted by Iraq in electronic form. It is hoped that this would considerably facilitate the work involved for Iraq in putting together declarations to UNMOVIC.

12. Careful preparation and planning for the set-up of the reinforced system of ongoing monitoring and verification is being conducted by UNMOVIC staff. This includes analyses and research into sites previously subject to ongoing monitoring and verification, as well as investigating possibilities of improved monitoring equipment, preparations for rebaselining and assessing how the reinforced system should be calibrated to address various unresolved disarmament issues. The Commission's staff have also been evaluating camera systems, sensors and other analytical equipment for potential deployment in Iraq.

## College of Commissioners

13. The sixth plenary session of the College of Commissioners was held in New York on 28 and 29 August 2001. As on previous occasions, in addition to the members of the College, observers from the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons attended. The Commissioners heard an oral report from the Executive Chairman on the activities of UNMOVIC since the last session of the College in May 2001. The Chairman also briefed members of the College on other developments concerning Iraq relevant to the implementation of the mandate of UNMOVIC.

14. The College of Commissioners discussed a paper prepared by UNMOVIC staff on the meaning of certain terms, notably the term "key remaining disarmament tasks" in resolution 1284 (1999). In addition, the Commissioners received a briefing on the Commission's plans for the implementation of a reinforced system of ongoing monitoring and verification in Iraq. The Commission's staff also briefed the College on the current use of overhead imagery by UNMOVIC.

15. The College welcomed the preparation of the paper and held a wide-ranging discussion. Commissioners made comments particularly on their understanding of the "cooperation" required of Iraq, on "unresolved disarmament issues" and on the "key remaining disarmament tasks" which Iraq has to complete. The Secretariat took note of the various opinions expressed.

16. In accordance with paragraph 5 of resolution 1284 (1999), the Commissioners were consulted on the contents of the present report.

17. The College decided to hold its next session in New York on 26 and 27 November 2001.

## Conclusions

18. Much progress has been achieved in the disarmament area in Iraq since 1991 and some remaining issues may prove on examination to be of limited significance. Nevertheless, as noted by the Security Council in resolution 1284 (1999), there remain unresolved disarmament issues, including issues of key importance. Moreover, the absence of inspectors, and the lack of continuity of knowledge since 1998, raises the question whether additional issues have arisen that must also be resolved. UNMOVIC has reached a level of preparedness which would allow it to implement the mandate given to it in an independent, effective and non-provocative manner. The cooperation of Iraq with UNMOVIC, as demanded by the Security Council, would create the opportunity for it to build confidence, which no unilateral statements can provide, that it is fully complying with all relevant resolutions of the Security Council and thus opening the prospect of the lifting of sanctions.

United Nations A/56/325–S/2001/834

General Assembly
Security Council

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30 August 2001

Original: English

**General Assembly**
**Fifty-sixth session**
Item 178 of the provisional agenda*
**Measures to eliminate international terrorism**

**Security Council**
**Fifty-sixth year**

## Letter dated 30 August 2001 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I wish to draw your attention to the latest incidents of Palestinian terrorism that have claimed the lives of two Israelis by Palestinian terrorists in the last 24 hours.

Yesterday morning, Oleg Sotnikov, aged 34, a truck driver for an Israeli energy company, was murdered en route to deliver gas to residents of a local Palestinian village. Reports indicate that Sotnikov identified armed terrorists whereupon he left his truck, hoping to flee on foot. Palestinian terrorists pursued him and gunned him down with dozens of bullets before fleeing to territories under the jurisdiction of the Palestinian Authority.

This afternoon, Amos Tajouri, a 60-year-old Israeli from Modi'in, was murdered as he sat in a restaurant with Palestinian friends. A masked man approached Tajouri from behind, drew his weapon and shot him in the head.

These cold-blooded terrorist murders are merely the latest incidents in an escalating Palestinian campaign of terrorism that has been detailed in my letters dated 27 August 2001 (A/56/324-S/2001/825), 13 August 2001 (A/56/294-S/2001/787), 9 August 2001 (A/56/286-S/2001/780), 8 August 2001 (A/56/280-S/2001/775), 6 August 2001 (A/56/272-S/2001/768), 27 July 2001 (A/56/225-S/2001/743), 26 July 2001 (A/56/223-S/2001/737), 17 July 2001 (A/56/201-S/2001/706), 13 July 2001 (A/56/184-S/2001/696), 3 July 2001 (A/56/138-S/2001/662), 2 July 2001 (A/56/131-S/2001/656), 21 June 2001 (A/56/119-S/2001/619), 19 June 2001 (A/56/98-S/2001/611), 18 June 2001 (A/56/97-S/2001/604), 13 June 2001 (A/56/92-S/2001/585), 11 June 2001 (A/56/91-S/2001/580), 4 June 2001 (A/56/85-S/2001/555), 30 May 2001 (A/56/81-S/2001/540), 25 May 2001 (A/56/80-S/2001/524), 18 May 2001 (A/56/78-S/2001/506), 11 May 2001 (A/56/72-S/2001/473), 9 May 2001 (A/56/69-

* A/56/150.

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S/2001/459), 1 May 2001 (A/55/924-S/2001/435), 23 April 2001 (A/55/910-S/2001/396), 16 April 2001 (A/55/901-S/2001/364), 28 March 2001 (A/55/863-S/2001/291), 27 March 2001 (A/55/860-S/2001/280), 26 March 2001 (A/55/858-S/2001/278), 19 March 2001 (A/55/842-S/2001/244), 5 March 2001 (A/55/821-S/2001/193), 2 March 2001 (A/55/819-S/2001/187), 14 February 2001 (A/55/787-S/2001/137), 13 February 2001 (A/55/781-S/2001/132), 2 February 2001 (A/55/762-S/2001/103), 25 January 2001 (A/55/748-S/2001/81), 23 January 2001 (A/55/742-S/2001/71), 28 December 2000 (A/55/719-S/2000/1252), 22 November 2000 (A/55/641-S/2000/1114), 20 November 2000 (A/55/634-S/2000/1108) and 2 November 2000 (A/55/540-S/2000/1065).

Israel holds the Palestinian Authority fully responsible for these murders. Despite the lip service that the Palestinians pay to non-violence and the return to negotiations, their actions on the ground do not reflect any serious commitment to controlling terrorism. Convicted terrorists — responsible for the planning and implementation of attacks that have killed and maimed hundreds of Israelis and who are currently engaged in planning more deadly attacks — operate freely in the territory under the control of the Palestinian Authority, which has refused to take the necessary action to stop them. Moreover, official organs of the Palestinian security services continue to play a vital role in aiding and abetting the perpetration of illegal and indiscriminate acts of violence and terror.

Israel calls, yet again, on the Palestinian leadership to fulfil its commitments, enshrined in numerous signed agreements between the sides, to renounce the use of violence and terror, to ensure the compliance of all Palestinian elements with this policy, and to commence implementation of the provisions of the Mitchell Report, which calls, first and foremost, for a complete and unconditional cessation of violence. The Palestinian leadership must understand, and their actions must reflect, the fact that terrorism against innocent civilians is a totally unacceptable, illegal and deplorable practice, and that their objectives will be undermined to the degree that they continue to tolerate terrorist activity.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of this letter circulated as a document of the fifty-sixth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 178 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ambassador Aaron **Jacob**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

United Nations S/2001/835

# Security Council

Distr.: General
31 August 2001

Original: English

## Letter dated 31 August 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Bangladesh to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

As was indicated at the wrap-up meeting held on 29 June on the work of the Security Council for the month of June 2001, I am enclosing a paper containing salient points of our discussion and suggestions for follow-up (see annex).

I should be grateful if the content of this letter and its annex were brought to the attention of members of the Council and issued as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Anwarul Karim **Chowdhury**
Ambassador and Permanent Representative
and President of the Council for the month of June 2001

01-52568 (E) 310801

## Annex to the letter dated 31 August 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Bangladesh to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

## Salient points for follow-up of the wrap-up discussion on the work of the Security Council for the month of June 2001

### 1. Monthly programme of work

The Council should reflect on how to remain seized of the issues before it in a proactive manner as a conscious policy decision, not as routine calendar events.

The Council should reflect on the rationalization of its monthly programme of work by setting priorities and reflecting on the effectiveness of its meetings and decisions.

### 2. Follow-up of decisions

The Council should systematically follow up its decisions and see that necessary support is secured to implement its decisions.

The Council should ensure that the Secretary-General is given the human, material and financial resources to implement its decisions.

### 3. Council missions

A useful means and a proactive instrument is Council missions to conflict areas. The Council should take advantage more often of sending missions to conflict areas.

The findings and recommendations of the Council missions should be followed up effectively.

The preparation for Council missions to conflict areas should include brainstorming sessions to define the objectives and strategies.

There is need, before the departure of Council missions to conflict areas, for meetings with the troop contributors and with other interested parties who feel they have views to convey about the particular situation, be they United Nations agencies or perhaps even non-governmental organizations, as the situation demands.

### 4. Cooperation with troop-contributing countries

The adoption of resolution 1353 (2001) on cooperation with troop-contributing countries has marked a major step forward. Its implementation has to be ensured.

### 5. Peacekeeping operations

The Council should also give its attention to some of the other operational areas of peacekeeping missions.

The Secretary-General has reported at some length in his recent report on the implementation of the Brahimi report, addressing the problems concerning civilian components in peace operations, and the need for larger and wider civilian components in the missions, such as the United Nations Observer Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUC) and the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL). The Council needs to take up those proposals for consideration.

The Council must actively support the Secretary-General's efforts to continue to improve the United Nations peacekeeping machinery.

**6. Relations with the press**

The Council's relations with the press, the media and the public need specific attention. Steps should be taken to facilitate information-sharing between the Council and the Department of Public Information and to strengthen arrangements for greater media attention to the Council's work.

The possibility of having a spokesperson of the Security Council President needs to be explored.

**7. Openness, transparency, participation**

The Council should have increased recourse to open briefings, allowing all Members better access to information regarding developments in international peace and security and related United Nations operations and assistance efforts.

**8. Coordination with other organs and bodies**

Opportunities for the Council to have greater interaction and coordination with other organs and bodies of the United Nations should be explored.

The Working Group on Documentation and Procedures should meet regularly to review implementation of the agreed measures and to explore improvement of the working methods and documentation of the Council.

**9. Monthly wrap-up meeting**

Monthly wrap-up meetings should be as informal and interactive as possible. Monthly wrap-up meetings should be held in public.

Such meetings would be useful in making assessments of the effects of Council actions on the issues and in identifying further steps to be taken.

United Nations S/2001/836

# Security Council

Distr.: General
4 September 2001
English
Original: French

## Letter dated 30 August 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Belgium to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to bring to your attention the statement on the meeting in Gaborone concerning the inter-Congolese pre-dialogue issued on 30 August 2001 by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Jean **De Ruyt**
Permanent Representative of Belgium to the United Nations

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## Annex to the letter dated 30 August 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Belgium to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: English and French]

## Statement on the meeting in Gaborone concerning the inter-Congolese pre-dialogue issued on 30 August 2001 by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union

The European Union welcomes the positive spirit with which all the participants in the inter-Congolese pre-dialogue meeting approached the discussions in Gaborone, Botswana, from 20 to 24 August 2001.

This initial exercise has the merit of giving a fresh impetus to national reconciliation by reflecting the participants' shared desire to put an end to the war, preserve the country's independence and unity and establish democracy.

In this connection, the European Union notes with satisfaction that the next inter-Congolese dialogue meeting will be held in Addis Ababa starting on 15 October 2001.

The European Union strongly encourages all the Congolese parties to continue to work in the same spirit of compromise and conciliation as that which prevailed in Gaborone.

The European Union wishes to congratulate all the parties, as well as the facilitator, Mr. Masire, and his team, for their intense work before and during the meeting in Gaborone; it reaffirms its support for the facilitation efforts.

The Central and Eastern European countries associated with the European Union, the associated countries Cyprus, Malta and Turkey, and the European Free Trade Association countries members of the European Economic Area align themselves with this statement.